

## Detailed rules for conducting an impact assessment

The **University of Óbuda** (hereinafter referred to as "**University**") is subject to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (hereinafter referred to as "**Regulation**" or "**GDPR**") and the provisions of the Act on the right to information self-determination and freedom of information of 2011. CXII of 2011, in order to comply with the data protection and data security regime, the principle of accountability as set out in Article 5(2) of the Regulation and Article 35 of the Regulation, the issues arising in the conduct of the impact assessment are regulated in detail below.

This document forms an integral part of the University's Privacy and Data Protection Policy (the "**Policy**").

### 1. Conducting an impact assessment

- 1.1. If a processing operation envisaged by the University is likely to present a high risk to the rights and freedoms of natural persons, taking into account its nature, scope, context and purposes, the University will carry out an impact assessment prior to the processing.
- 1.2. In particular, an impact assessment should be carried out in the following cases:
  - a) the processing is intended to provide a systematic and extensive assessment of certain personal aspects relating to natural persons based on automated processing, including profiling, and on which decisions which produce legal effects concerning a natural person or similarly significantly affect a natural person are based;
  - b) the processing of special categories of personal data within the meaning of Article 9 of the Regulation, as detailed in a specific annex under Chapter VIII of the Regulation, or the processing of a large number of personal data relating to decisions on criminal liability of the data subject and to criminal offences; or
  - c) large-scale, systematic surveillance of public places.
- 1.3. In addition to the above, an impact assessment must also be carried out for other data processing operations specified by the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information.
- 1.4. The impact assessment shall cover at least:
  - a) a systematic description of the envisaged processing operations and the purposes of the processing, including, where applicable, the legitimate interests pursued by the controller;
  - b) the assessment of the necessity and proportionality of processing operations in the light of the purposes of the processing;
  - c) the assessment of the risks to the rights and freedoms of the data subject; and
  - d) a description of the measures to address the risks, including safeguards, security measures and mechanisms to protect personal data and to ensure compliance with this regulation, taking into account the rights and legitimate interests of data subjects and other persons.

- 1.5. The University shall, where appropriate and without prejudice to the protection of commercial interests or the public interest or the security of the processing operations, seek the views of the data subjects or their representatives on the envisaged processing.
- 1.6. If the data protection impact assessment concludes that the processing is likely to result in a high risk in the absence of measures taken by the University to mitigate the risk, the University will consult the supervisory authority before processing the personal data.
- 1.7. The University will carry out an audit as necessary, but at least when the risk posed by the processing operations changes, to assess whether the processing of personal data is carried out in accordance with the data protection impact assessment.